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**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 2005**

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OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES, MAY 2004 RALEIGH-DURHAM-CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

Workers in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill metropolitan area¹ had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$19.17 per hour in May 2004, compared with the nationwide average of \$17.80, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that though only 4 of the 22 major occupational groups in Raleigh had wages significantly above their respective national averages², the employment distribution in the area was such that it was heavily weighted towards the generally higher-paying management and professional grouping of occupations. (See table A.) With about 37 percent of Raleigh's workforce holding management or professional jobs (compared to around 28 percent nationwide), the overall effect of this distribution was to raise Raleigh's average wage above that for the nation.

Of the 10 major occupations in the management and professional grouping, 2 had above average wages (management, and computer and mathematical) and 6 had wages little different from their respective national averages. Only two occupational groups had wages appreciably below that for the nation – the legal profession and healthcare practitioners and technical workers.

These statistics are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a federal-state cooperative program between BLS and State Workforce Agencies. The OES survey provides estimates of employment and hourly and annual wages for wage and salary workers in 22 major occupational groups and up to 801 detailed occupations for the nation, the states, and 334 metropolitan areas.

¹ The Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill metropolitan statistical area consists of Chatham, Durham, Franklin, Johnston, Orange, and Wake Counties in North Carolina.

² The four occupational groups with wage rates significantly above their respective national averages in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area were: management; computer and mathematical; office and administrative support; and farming, fishing, and forestry. Seven other occupational groups had wages rates that were significantly below their respective national averages: legal; healthcare practitioners and technical; protective service; building and grounds cleaning and maintenance; construction and extraction; production; and transportation and material moving.

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill metropolitan area, May 2004

Major occupational group	Employment as percent of total		Average (mean) hourly wage	
	United States	Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill	United States	Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill
Total	100.0%	100.0%	\$17.80	\$19.17
Management	4.8	5.8	41.12	43.09
Business and financial operations	4.0	4.5	27.10	27.98
Computer and mathematical	2.3	5.4	31.50	33.80
Architecture and engineering	1.9	2.3	29.69	30.08
Life, physical, and social science	0.9	3.0	26.89	25.46
Community and social services	1.3	1.3	17.52	17.16
Legal	0.7	0.7	38.42	33.04
Education, training, and library	6.2	7.1	20.23	21.15
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.2	1.2	21.01	21.07
Healthcare practitioners and technical	5.0	5.6	27.55	25.73
Healthcare support	2.6	2.3	11.17	11.17
Protective service	2.3	2.0	16.75	14.91
Food preparation and serving related	8.2	7.2	8.43	8.56
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.4	2.9	10.33	9.57
Personal care and service	2.4	1.7	10.48	10.65
Sales and related	10.5	10.7	15.49	15.77
Office and administrative support	17.7	16.9	13.95	14.15
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.4	(1)	9.76	11.47
Construction and extraction	4.8	4.3	18.04	14.51
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4.1	3.7	17.89	17.60
Production	7.9	6.0	14.08	13.35
Transportation and material moving	7.5	5.1	13.41	12.41

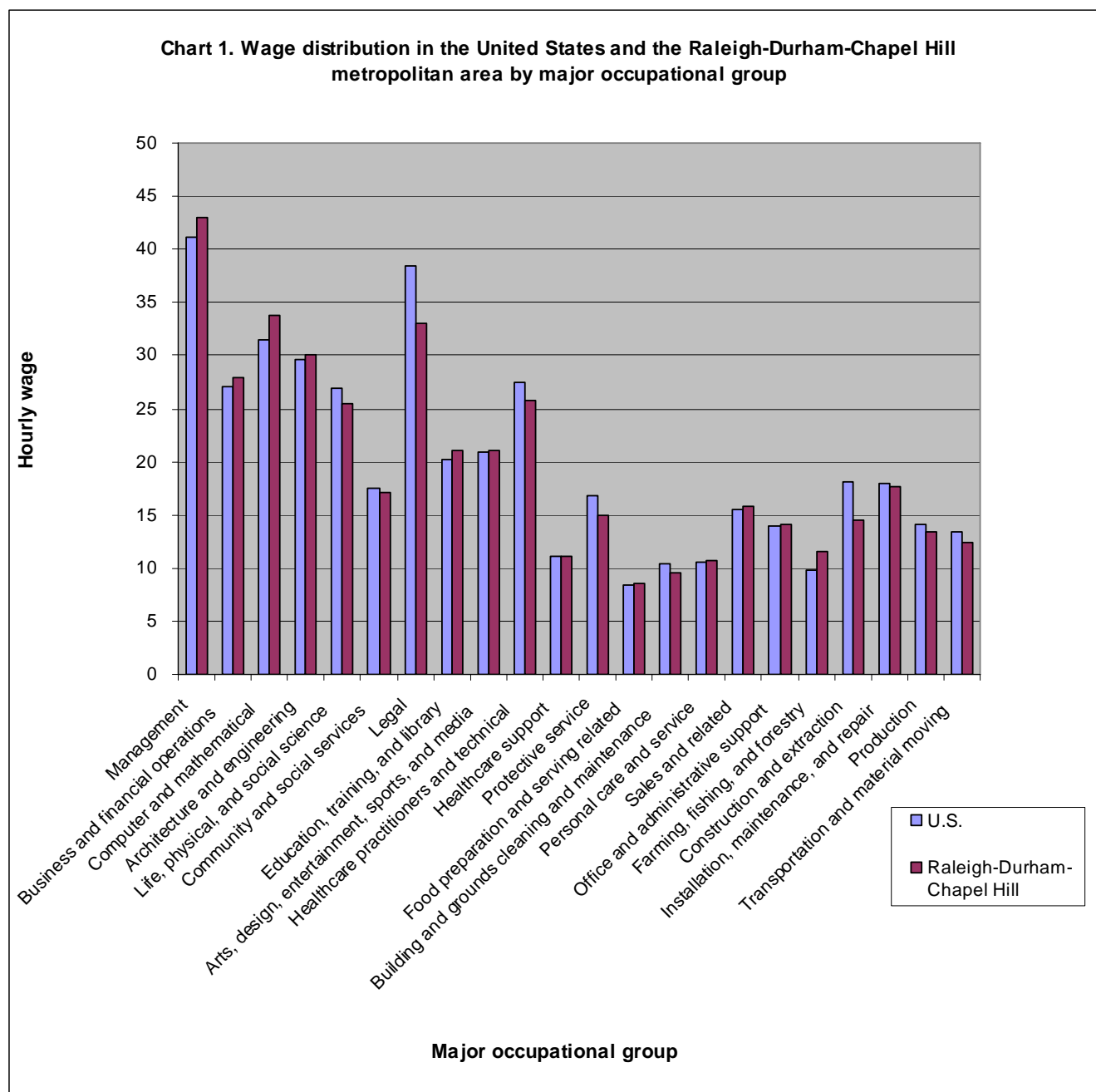
(1) - Estimates not released.

Occupational wages in the Raleigh area

Among the more highly-paid occupational groups in the Raleigh area, management averaged \$43.09 per hour, notably above the national wage of \$41.12; likewise, computer and mathematical occupations were paid significantly more than their national counterparts averaging \$31.50. On the other hand, those in the legal profession averaged \$33.04 per hour in Raleigh, well below the nationwide wage of \$38.42. (See chart 1.)

Within the management occupational grouping, chief executives averaged \$74.94 per hour. Other highly-paid managers included those for computer and information systems (\$49.88), marketing (\$49.11), engineering (\$48.89), and general and operations (\$48.85). Among the lowest paid in this

group were education administrators managing preschool and child care center/programs averaging \$17.38 per hour. (See table 1 for detailed occupations.)



Some of the better paid in the Raleigh area were employed as healthcare practitioners and technical workers and averaged \$25.73 per hour. However, the healthcare practitioners and technical grouping was one of only two professional occupations in the Raleigh area (the legal profession was the other) with wages appreciably below the national average. Still, this group had some very high wage earners including surgeons averaging \$92.19 and dentists (general) earning \$83.74. Nationally, these two groups averaged \$87.31 for surgeons and \$63.87 for dentists.

On the other end of the wage scale was food preparation and serving related occupations; workers in these jobs averaged \$8.56 in Raleigh, close to the national wage of \$8.43. Locally, within

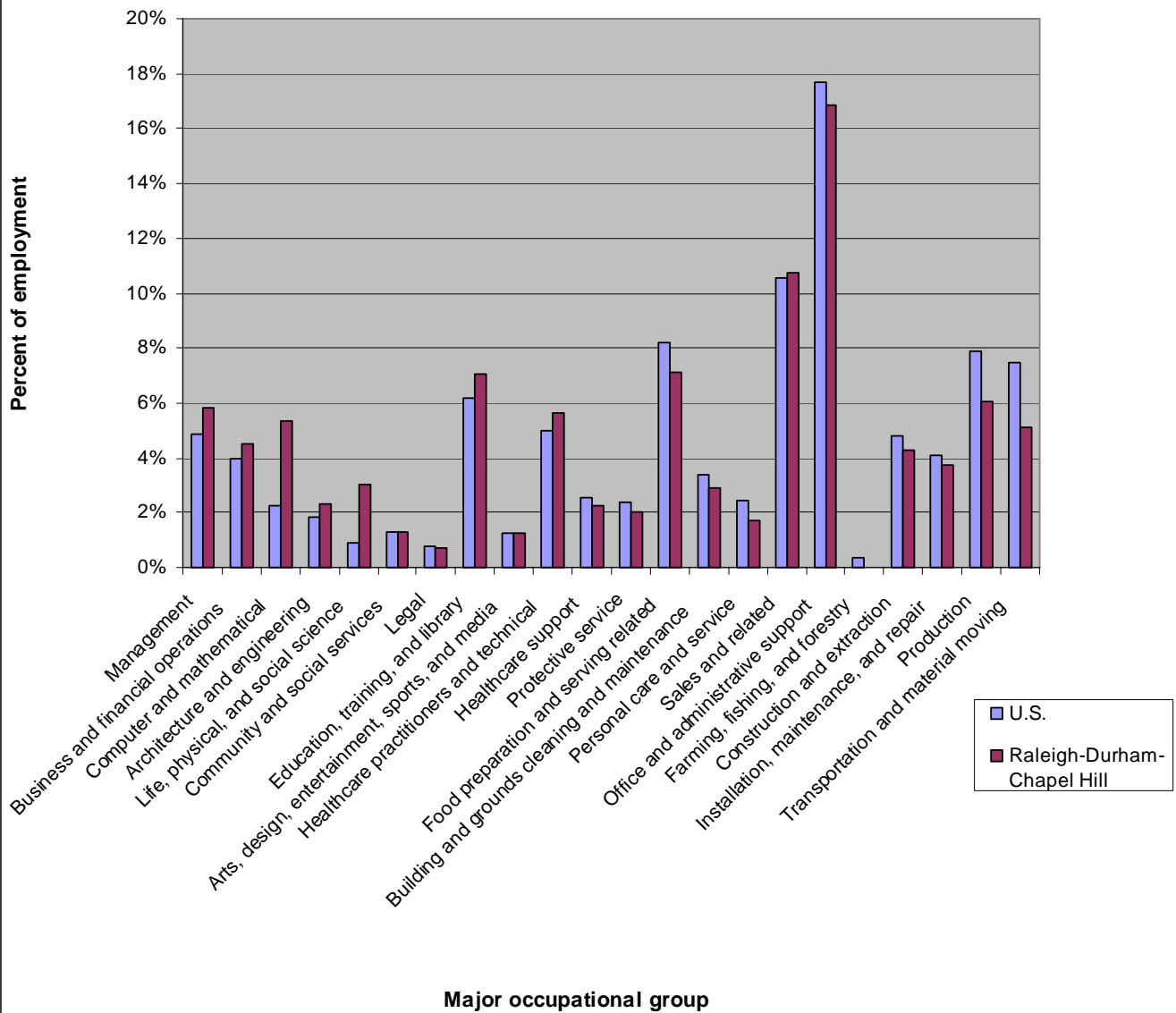
this grouping, chefs and head cooks earned \$17.84 per hour and dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers, \$7.00. At the national level, these two occupations averaged \$16.42 and \$7.44, respectively.

Occupational employment in the Raleigh area

As noted earlier, the presence of the management and professional grouping in the Raleigh area exceeded the national distribution. Management accounted for 5.8 percent of the local workforce, but 4.8 percent nationally. (See chart 2.) Those in education, training, and library made up 7.1 percent of those employed in Raleigh compared to 6.2 percent nationwide. The largest employment differentials, however, were in the computer and mathematical; and life, physical, and social science occupations, reflecting the large number of research firms and higher education establishments in the Raleigh area. Computer and mathematical occupations made up 5.4 percent of the area's employment share, while life, physical, and social science occupations accounted for 3.0 percent. These shares were significantly above the national representation for these groups with computer and mathematical occupations accounting for 2.3 percent of jobs in the U.S. and life, physical, and social science occupations accounting for less than 1.0 percent.

Some occupations had below average representation in the Raleigh area. Production, and transportation and material moving occupations fell into this category. Production jobs represented 6.1 percent of the area's employment compared to 7.9 percent nationwide, and transportation and material moving occupations accounted for 5.1 percent of the area's jobs compared to 7.5 percent nationwide. The largest occupational group in Raleigh, office and administrative support, with 114,550 workers, comprised 16.9 percent of the workforce, notably below the U.S. average of 17.7 percent. In fact, no occupation outside the management and professional grouping had an above average presence in the Raleigh area, and only one occupation, sales and related, had a distribution similar to that of the national workforce.

Chart 2. Employment distribution in the United States and the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill metropolitan area by major occupational group



Technical Note

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a semiannual mail survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in the United States. Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands also are surveyed, but their data are not included in this release. Data are collected from panels of about 200,000 establishments each in May and November. Estimates from the program use data collected over a 3-year (six-panel) period and are based on a total sample of about 1.2 million establishments. The nationwide response rate for the May 2004 survey was 78.8 percent for establishments, covering 72.7 percent of weighted employment. The survey included establishments sampled in the May 2004, November 2003, May 2003, November 2002, and 2001 panels, in addition to some certainty units from the 2000 sample. The sample in the Raleigh metropolitan area included 3,719 establishments with a response rate of 87 percent.

The occupational coding system

The OES survey uses the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) occupational classification system, the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The SOC system is the first OMB-required occupational classification system for federal agencies. The OES survey categorizes workers in 1 of 801 detailed occupations. Together, these detailed occupations comprise 23 major occupational groups, one of which--military specific occupations--is not included in the OES survey. The major groups are as follows:

- Management occupations
- Business and financial operations occupations
- Computer and mathematical science occupations
- Architecture and engineering occupations
- Life, physical, and social science occupations
- Community and social services occupations
- Legal occupations
- Education, training, and library occupations
- Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations
- Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations
- Healthcare support occupations
- Protective service occupations
- Food preparation and serving related occupations
- Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations
- Personal care and service occupations
- Sales and related occupations
- Office and administrative support occupations
- Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations
- Construction and extraction occupations
- Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations
- Production occupations
- Transportation and material moving occupations
- Military specific occupations (not surveyed in OES)

For more information about the SOC system, please see the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/soc>.

The industry coding system

The OES survey uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information about NAICS, see the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm>.

The OES survey includes establishments in NAICS sectors 11 (logging and agricultural support activities only), 21, 22, 23, 31-33, 42, 44-45, 48-49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 61, 62, 71, 72, 81 (except private households),

state government, and local government. Data for the United States Postal Service and the federal government are universe counts obtained from the Postal Service and the Office of Personnel Management, respectively. An establishment is defined as an economic unit that processes goods or provides services, such as a factory, mine, or store. The establishment is generally at a single physical location and is engaged primarily in one type of economic activity.

The OES survey covers all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonfarm industries. The survey does not include the self-employed owners and partners in unincorporated firms, household workers, or unpaid family workers.

Survey sample

BLS funds the survey and provides the procedures and technical support, while the State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) collect most of the data. BLS produces cross-industry and industry-specific estimates for the nation, states, and metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). Industry estimates are produced for the NAICS sector, 3-digit, 4-digit, and selected 5-digit industry levels. BLS releases all cross-industry and national estimates, and the SWAs release industry estimates at the state and MSA levels.

State Unemployment Insurance (UI) files provide the universe from which the OES survey draws its sample. The employment benchmarks are obtained from reports submitted by employers to the UI program. Supplemental sources are used for rail transportation (NAICS 4821) and Guam because they do not report to the UI program. The OES survey sample is stratified by area, industry, and size class. Size classes are defined based on number of employees in the establishment as follows:

Size class	Number of employees
1	1 to 4
2	5 to 9
3	10 to 19
4	20 to 49
5	50 to 99
6	100 to 249
7	250 and above

A census of federal government and the post office is taken every panel. A census of state government and Hawaii's local government is taken every November panel. Units in rail transportation (NAICS 482) and hospitals (NAICS 622) are sampled with certainty across a 3-year period. Establishments with 250 or more employees also are sampled with virtual certainty across a 3-year period; on average, one-sixth of these are sampled in each panel.

Concepts

Occupational employment is the estimate of total wage and salary employment in an occupation across the industries surveyed. The OES survey defines employment as the number of workers who can be classified as full- or part-time employees, including workers on paid vacations or other types of paid leave; workers on unpaid short-term absences; salaried officers, executives, and staff members of incorporated firms; employees temporarily assigned to other units; and employees for whom the reporting unit is their permanent duty station regardless of whether that unit prepares their paycheck.

The OES survey forms sent to larger establishments contain between 50 and 225 SOC occupations selected on the basis of the sampled establishment's industry classification. To reduce paperwork and respondent burden, no survey form contains every SOC occupation. Thus, data for specific occupations are collected primarily from establishments in industries that are the predominant employers of workers in those occupations. Each survey form is structured, however, to allow a respondent to provide detailed occupational information for

each worker at the establishment; that is, unlisted occupations can be added to the survey form. In most cases, employers with 9 or fewer workers are sent a form with no occupations listed, and are instructed to fill in the occupations for their workers.

Wages for the OES survey are straight-time, gross pay, exclusive of premium pay. Base rate, cost-of-living allowances, guaranteed pay, hazardous-duty pay, incentive pay including commissions and production bonuses, tips, and on-call pay are included. Excluded are back pay, jury duty pay, overtime pay, severance pay, shift differentials, non-production bonuses, employer cost for supplementary benefits, and tuition reimbursements.

The OES survey collects wage data in 12 intervals. Employers report the number of employees in an occupation for each wage range. The wage intervals used for the May 2004 survey are as follows:

Interval	Wages	
	Hourly	Annual
Range A	Under \$6.75	Under \$14,040
Range B	\$6.75 to \$8.49	\$14,040 to \$17,679
Range C	\$8.50 to \$10.74	\$17,680 to \$22,359
Range D	\$10.75 to \$13.49	\$22,360 to \$28,079
Range E	\$13.50 to \$16.99	\$28,080 to \$35,359
Range F	\$17.00 to \$21.49	\$35,360 to \$44,719
Range G	\$21.50 to \$27.24	\$44,720 to \$56,679
Range H	\$27.25 to \$34.49	\$56,680 to \$71,759
Range I	\$34.50 to \$43.74	\$71,760 to \$90,999
Range J	\$43.75 to \$55.49	\$91,000 to \$115,439
Range K	\$55.50 to \$69.99	\$115,440 to \$145,599
Range L	\$70.00 and over	\$145,600 and over

Mean hourly wage. The mean hourly wage rate for an occupation is the total wages that all workers in the occupation earn in an hour divided by the total employment of the occupation. To calculate the mean hourly wage of each occupation, total weighted hourly wages are summed across all intervals and divided by the occupation's weighted survey employment. The mean wage for each interval is based on occupational wage data collected by the BLS Office of Compensation and Working Conditions for the National Compensation Survey (NCS).

The mean hourly wage value for the highest wage interval, \$70.00 and over, was computed separately for each panel or annual sample (May 2004, November 2003, May 2003, November 2002, and 2001). The average of these mean wage rates was used for all of the \$70.00 and over data in the May 2004 survey. The wage rates for this interval do not go through any wage updating procedures.

Percentile wage. The p-th percentile wage range for an occupation is the wage where p percent of all workers earn that amount or less and where (100-p) percent of all workers earn that amount or more. This statistic is calculated by uniformly distributing the workers inside each wage interval, ranking the workers from lowest paid to highest paid, and calculating the product of the total employment for the occupation and the desired percentile to determine the worker that earns the p-th percentile wage rate.

Annual wage. Many employees are paid at an hourly rate by their employers and may work more than or less than 40 hours per week. Annual wage estimates for most occupations in this release are calculated by multiplying the mean hourly wage by a "year-round, full-time" figure of 2,080 hours (52 weeks by 40 hours). Thus, annual wage estimates may not represent the actual annual pay received by the employee if they work more or less than 2,080 hours per year. Some workers typically work less than full time, year round. For these occupations, the OES survey collects and reports either the annual salary or the hourly wage rate, depending on how the occupation is typically paid, but not both. For example, teachers, flight attendants, and pilots may be paid an annual salary, but do not work the usual 2,080 hours per year. In this case, an annual salary is reported. Other workers, such as entertainment workers are paid hourly rates, but generally do not work full time, year round. For these workers, only an hourly wage is reported.

Hourly versus annual wage reporting. For each occupation, respondents are asked to report the number of employees paid within specific wage intervals. The intervals are defined both as hourly rates and the corresponding annual rates, where the annual rate for an occupation is calculated by multiplying the hourly wage rate by a typical work year of 2,080 hours. The responding establishment can reference either the hourly or the annual rate for full-time workers, but they are instructed to report the hourly rate for part-time workers.

Estimation methodology

Each OES panel includes approximately 200,000 establishments. While estimates can be made with data from one panel or one year, the OES survey is designed to produce estimates using six panels (3 years) of data. The full six-panel sample of 1.2 million establishments allows the production of estimates at detailed levels of geography, industry, and occupation. Combining six panels of data is also necessary to obtain the full complement of certainty establishments. (Note: The first semiannual panel was in November 2002. Prior to that, about 400,000 establishments were surveyed annually. Each earlier sample is a two-panel equivalent.)

Wage updating. Significant reductions in sampling errors are obtained by combining six panels of data, particularly for small geographic areas and occupations. Wages for the current panel need no adjustment. However, wages in the five previous panels need to be updated to the current panel's reference period.

The OES program uses the BLS Employment Cost Index (ECI) to adjust survey data from prior panels before combining them with the current panel's data. The wage updating procedure adjusts each detailed occupation's wage rate, as measured in the earlier panel, according to the average movement of its broader occupational division. The procedure assumes that there are no major differences by geography, industry, or detailed occupation within the occupational division.

Imputation. Over 20 percent of establishments do not respond for a given panel. A "nearest neighbor" hot deck imputation procedure is used to impute occupational employment totals. A variant of mean imputation is then used to impute a wage distribution for each occupation. The variant of mean imputation for wage distributions is also applied to establishments that provide reports with occupational totals but partial or missing wage data.

Weighting and benchmarking. The sample establishments in each panel are weighted to represent all establishments that were part of the in-scope frame from which the panel was selected. Based on the sampled establishments, weights are adjusted when six panels are combined. Weights are adjusted by benchmarking employment totals from the OES survey to employment figures derived from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

May 2004 OES survey estimates. The May 2004 OES survey estimates are based on all data collected from establishments in the May 2004, November 2003, May 2003, November 2002, and 2001 samples, in addition to some certainty units from the 2000 sample. During estimates processing, OES employment data were benchmarked to the average employment for May 2004 and November 2003 from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Reliability of the estimates. Estimates calculated from a sample survey are subject to two types of error: sampling and nonsampling. Sampling error occurs when estimates are calculated from a subset (i.e., sample) of the population instead of the full population. When a sample of the population is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimate of the characteristic of interest may differ from the population value of that characteristic. Differences between the sample estimate and the population value will vary depending on the sample selected. This variability can be estimated by calculating the standard error (SE) of the sample estimate. If we were to repeat the sampling and estimation process countless times using the same survey design, approximately 90 percent of the intervals created by adding and subtracting 1.645 SEs from the sample estimate would include the population value. These intervals are called 90-percent confidence intervals. The OES survey, however, usually uses the relative standard error (RSE) of a sample estimate instead of its SE to measure sampling error. RSE is defined as the SE of a sample estimate divided by the sample estimate itself. This statistic provides the user with a measure of the relative precision of the sample estimate. RSEs are calculated for both occupational employment and mean wage rate estimates. Occupational employment RSEs are calculated using a subsample, random group

replication technique called the jackknife. Mean wage rate RSEs are calculated using a variance components model that accounts for both the observed and unobserved components of the wage data. The variances of the unobserved components are estimated using wage data from the BLS National Compensation Survey. In general, estimates based on many establishments have lower RSEs than estimates based on few establishments. If the distributional assumptions of the models are violated, the resulting confidence intervals may not reflect the prescribed level of confidence.

Nonsampling error occurs for a variety of reasons, none of which are directly connected to sampling. Examples of nonsampling error include: nonresponse, data incorrectly reported by the respondent, mistakes made in entering collected data into the database, and mistakes made in editing and processing the collected data.

Additional information

The May 2004 OES national data by occupation, comparable to data in table 1, will be available soon on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/oes>. Users also may access each occupation's definition and percentile wages. The May 2004 cross-industry data for states and metropolitan areas will be available on the BLS Web site in early June 2005. Industry staffing patterns at the sector, 3-, 4-, and selected 5-digit NAICS levels also will be available from the Internet beginning in early June 2005. These data will include industry-specific occupational employment and wage data.

OES information is also available through our regional web page at <http://www.bls.gov/ro4/home.htm> and on our fax-on-demand system. For a catalog of items available to be faxed to you, call our fax-on-demand number at 404-331-3403. If you have additional questions, you can contact an economist in the Southeast BLS information office at 404-331-3415. Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill North Carolina, Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2004

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
All Occupations	678,940	\$14.81	\$19.17	\$39,880
Management Occupations	39,620	38.56	43.09	89,640
Chief Executives	500	(4)	74.94	155,880
General and Operations Managers	10,230	41.09	48.85	101,620
Advertising and Promotions Managers	260	30.29	35.50	73,830
Marketing Managers	1,620	48.27	49.11	102,160
Sales Managers	2,090	40.59	44.72	93,030
Public Relations Managers	470	29.65	32.28	67,130
Administrative Services Managers	900	29.13	31.86	66,270
Computer and Information Systems Managers	2,860	48.81	49.88	103,740
Financial Managers	3,390	37.21	40.88	85,040
Compensation and Benefits Managers	350	32.12	36.20	75,300
Training and Development Managers	190	32.09	35.47	73,790
Human Resources Managers, All Other	410	43.48	46.97	97,690
Industrial Production Managers	800	42.43	44.34	92,230
Purchasing Managers	490	36.32	41.64	86,620
Transportation, Storage, and Distribution Managers	430	32.69	37.11	77,200
Construction Managers	1,560	31.99	34.96	72,710
Education Administrators, Preschool and Child Care Center/Program	410	16.21	17.38	36,140
Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School	1,040	(3)	(3)	60,000
Education Administrators, Postsecondary	2,010	34.50	38.21	79,470
Education Administrators, All Other	90	32.37	34.34	71,430
Engineering Managers	1,650	47.01	48.89	101,700
Food Service Managers	1,190	20.86	22.29	46,360
Funeral Directors	110	21.04	27.33	56,840
Lodging Managers	190	21.38	31.21	64,910
Medical and Health Services Managers	1,370	33.03	36.49	75,910
Postmasters and Mail Superintendents	40	28.38	28.95	60,220
Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	390	27.02	29.06	60,450
Social and Community Service Managers	520	23.30	24.99	51,980
Managers, All Other	2,550	36.64	39.26	81,650
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	30,510	24.95	27.98	58,190
Purchasing Agents and Buyers, Farm Products	120	22.37	32.08	66,740
Wholesale and Retail Buyers, Except Farm Products	530	16.46	18.70	38,900
Purchasing Agents, Except Wholesale, Retail, and Farm Products	1,520	26.23	28.01	58,250
Claims Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators	1,150	19.58	20.99	43,660
Insurance Appraisers, Auto Damage	80	23.43	23.94	49,790
Compliance Officers, Except Agriculture, Construction, Health and Safety, and Transportation	610	22.67	24.36	50,670
Cost Estimators	730	24.58	25.56	53,160
Emergency Management Specialists	50	20.42	23.60	49,100
Employment, Recruitment, and Placement Specialists	1,150	19.71	21.57	44,860
Compensation, Benefits, and Job Analysis Specialists	590	22.97	23.49	48,860
Training and Development Specialists	1,420	23.58	24.93	51,860
Human Resources, Training, and Labor Relations Specialists, All Other	650	27.37	30.08	62,560
Management Analysts	2,000	33.62	38.84	80,790
Meeting and Convention Planners	300	17.02	19.04	39,600
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	7,300	26.87	30.98	64,430
Accountants and Auditors	4,870	25.40	27.55	57,300
Appraisers and Assessors of Real Estate	110	22.32	25.17	52,360
Budget Analysts	190	26.91	27.03	56,220
Credit Analysts	310	25.40	25.54	53,120
Financial Analysts	1,760	30.17	31.76	66,060
Personal Financial Advisors	390	26.52	32.47	67,530
Insurance Underwriters	460	21.63	23.24	48,340
Financial Examiners	170	26.17	28.43	59,140
Loan Counselors	70	17.44	17.54	36,490
Loan Officers	1,370	24.07	27.88	57,990
Tax Examiners, Collectors, and Revenue Agents	300	19.48	21.01	43,700
Tax Preparers	580	12.34	15.88	33,040
Financial Specialists, All Other	1,230	19.55	23.52	48,910
Computer and Mathematical Science Occupations	36,350	32.35	33.80	70,310
Computer and Information Scientists, Research	110	45.90	44.00	91,510
Computer Programmers	4,080	33.88	35.09	72,990
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	3,820	36.51	37.06	77,090
Computer Support Specialists	6,930	21.40	24.07	50,060
Computer Systems Analysts	5,690	32.91	34.89	72,560
Database Administrators	740	26.88	28.66	59,610
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	3,590	35.30	37.17	77,320
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	3,010	29.98	30.58	63,610
Computer Specialists, All Other	1,130	35.09	35.61	74,060

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill North Carolina, Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2004--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Operations Research Analysts	310	\$31.37	\$31.58	\$65,680
Statisticians	490	30.47	32.17	66,900
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	15,800	27.75	30.08	62,560
Architects, Except Landscape and Naval	560	26.12	29.52	61,390
Landscape Architects	90	24.97	27.24	56,660
Cartographers and Photogrammetrists	50	24.82	24.96	51,920
Surveyors	310	21.26	22.66	47,140
Biomedical Engineers	50	28.15	29.78	61,950
Chemical Engineers	240	34.46	34.90	72,590
Civil Engineers	1,940	28.14	29.88	62,140
Computer Hardware Engineers	770	46.08	46.07	95,820
Electrical Engineers	730	32.39	33.62	69,930
Electronics Engineers, Except Computer	1,090	34.04	34.28	71,300
Environmental Engineers	(6)	31.89	32.38	67,350
Health and Safety Engineers, Except Mining Safety Engineers and Inspectors	130	31.15	31.79	66,110
Industrial Engineers	930	34.79	36.00	74,870
Materials Engineers	40	31.36	32.93	68,500
Mechanical Engineers	700	30.88	36.63	76,190
Mining and Geological Engineers, Including Mining Safety Engineers	(6)	26.19	27.16	56,480
Engineers, All Other	1,210	38.03	40.81	84,880
Architectural and Civil Drafters	520	20.44	22.03	45,830
Electrical and Electronics Drafters	330	27.40	31.20	64,900
Mechanical Drafters	250	19.98	21.42	44,550
Drafters, All Other	(6)	17.47	16.84	35,040
Civil Engineering Technicians	1,120	18.43	18.82	39,140
Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	1,010	22.53	22.75	47,310
Electro-Mechanical Technicians	(6)	17.74	20.62	42,890
Environmental Engineering Technicians	100	17.57	18.24	37,950
Industrial Engineering Technicians	(6)	19.84	21.62	44,970
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	160	26.12	27.56	57,330
Engineering Technicians, Except Drafters, All Other	(6)	16.18	16.92	35,180
Surveying and Mapping Technicians	730	13.78	14.49	30,130
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	20,560	21.90	25.46	52,950
Soil and Plant Scientists	300	25.42	28.65	59,580
Biochemists and Biophysicists	(6)	27.56	30.95	64,380
Microbiologists	110	25.73	27.79	57,800
Zoologists and Wildlife Biologists	(6)	28.42	27.54	57,290
Biological Scientists, All Other	600	29.04	32.57	67,740
Conservation Scientists	130	24.40	23.94	49,800
Foresters	60	23.88	23.62	49,130
Epidemiologists	40	23.40	26.20	54,490
Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists	1,500	32.43	33.95	70,620
Life Scientists, All Other	730	24.89	26.45	55,010
Physicists	40	39.87	41.24	85,780
Atmospheric and Space Scientists	70	42.30	39.81	82,800
Chemists	2,370	29.33	31.14	64,780
Environmental Scientists and Specialists, Including Health	(6)	22.93	26.41	54,920
Geoscientists, Except Hydrologists and Geographers	130	22.44	23.84	49,590
Hydrologists	90	24.63	26.20	54,500
Physical Scientists, All Other	800	22.78	26.55	55,230
Economists	60	29.25	29.82	62,030
Market Research Analysts	1,340	35.09	35.43	73,680
Clinical, Counseling, and School Psychologists	550	26.53	31.45	65,420
Psychologists, All Other	120	27.04	28.89	60,090
Urban and Regional Planners	280	23.14	23.61	49,100
Anthropologists and Archeologists	40	18.95	20.28	42,190
Social Scientists and Related Workers, All Other	670	25.89	28.07	58,390
Biological Technicians	1,980	16.71	17.09	35,540
Chemical Technicians	600	16.98	17.75	36,920
Social Science Research Assistants	830	16.47	17.31	36,000
Environmental Science and Protection Technicians, Including Health	240	17.75	17.64	36,700
Forensic Science Technicians	130	17.37	18.76	39,020
Forest and Conservation Technicians	(6)	13.53	14.49	30,130
Life, Physical, and Social Science Technicians, All Other	3,250	15.30	17.91	37,260
Community and Social Services Occupations	8,980	16.45	17.16	35,690
Substance Abuse and Behavioral Disorder Counselors	250	16.94	18.38	38,240
Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors	800	19.01	20.22	42,060
Mental Health Counselors	480	22.08	22.15	46,070
Rehabilitation Counselors	1,440	18.12	17.05	35,470
Child, Family, and School Social Workers	900	18.21	18.41	38,300

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill North Carolina, Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2004--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Medical and Public Health Social Workers	650	\$20.01	\$21.16	\$44,010
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers	870	19.13	19.45	40,460
Health Educators	370	19.47	19.76	41,090
Probation Officers and Correctional Treatment Specialists	380	15.63	15.95	33,170
Social and Human Service Assistants	2,250	11.28	11.89	24,730
Community and Social Service Specialists, All Other	340	13.49	14.97	31,140
Clergy	60	20.13	19.81	41,200
Legal Occupations	4,990	25.68	33.04	68,720
Lawyers	2,710	34.50	43.70	90,890
Administrative Law Judges, Adjudicators, and Hearing Officers	130	19.77	24.40	50,750
Paralegals and Legal Assistants	1,750	17.43	18.69	38,880
Law Clerks	80	19.35	20.38	42,390
Title Examiners, Abstractors, and Searchers	50	18.09	21.53	44,790
Legal Support Workers, All Other	110	22.34	24.26	50,460
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	48,030	16.79	21.15	43,980
Business Teachers, Postsecondary	760	(3)	(3)	96,090
Computer Science Teachers, Postsecondary	420	(3)	(3)	67,610
Mathematical Science Teachers, Postsecondary	430	(3)	(3)	67,920
Engineering Teachers, Postsecondary	560	(3)	(3)	93,380
Biological Science Teachers, Postsecondary	360	(3)	(3)	80,110
Atmospheric, Earth, Marine, and Space Sciences Teachers, Postsecondary	120	(3)	(3)	74,560
Chemistry Teachers, Postsecondary	230	(3)	(3)	82,250
Physics Teachers, Postsecondary	190	(3)	(3)	82,310
Anthropology and Archeology Teachers, Postsecondary	60	(3)	(3)	70,920
Economics Teachers, Postsecondary	170	(3)	(3)	106,560
Geography Teachers, Postsecondary	40	(3)	(3)	72,130
Political Science Teachers, Postsecondary	260	(3)	(3)	86,420
Psychology Teachers, Postsecondary	260	(3)	(3)	71,510
Sociology Teachers, Postsecondary	180	(3)	(3)	66,730
Health Specialties Teachers, Postsecondary	3,950	(3)	(3)	102,570
Nursing Instructors and Teachers, Postsecondary	340	(3)	(3)	62,740
Education Teachers, Postsecondary	410	(3)	(3)	58,800
Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Teachers, Postsecondary	90	(3)	(3)	42,380
Law Teachers, Postsecondary	260	(3)	(3)	86,280
Art, Drama, and Music Teachers, Postsecondary	350	(3)	(3)	54,610
Communications Teachers, Postsecondary	200	(3)	(3)	60,670
English Language and Literature Teachers, Postsecondary	600	(3)	(3)	51,890
Foreign Language and Literature Teachers, Postsecondary	320	(3)	(3)	51,750
History Teachers, Postsecondary	250	(3)	(3)	67,180
Philosophy and Religion Teachers, Postsecondary	200	(3)	(3)	69,830
Home Economics Teachers, Postsecondary	60	(3)	(3)	41,550
Recreation and Fitness Studies Teachers, Postsecondary	130	(3)	(3)	46,680
Vocational Education Teachers, Postsecondary	500	19.16	18.09	37,630
Postsecondary Teachers, All Other	100	16.01	20.46	42,550
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	3,830	8.35	8.80	18,300
Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education	840	(3)	(3)	36,710
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	5,820	(3)	(3)	37,570
Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	2,370	(3)	(3)	35,810
Vocational Education Teachers, Middle School	160	(3)	(3)	38,540
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	3,500	(3)	(3)	40,930
Vocational Education Teachers, Secondary School	(6)	(3)	(3)	44,320
Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Elementary School	930	(3)	(3)	39,010
Special Education Teachers, Middle School	340	(3)	(3)	36,290
Special Education Teachers, Secondary School	400	(3)	(3)	42,440
Adult Literacy, Remedial Education, and Ged Teachers and Instructors	440	18.72	18.23	37,910
Self-Enrichment Education Teachers	1,230	15.79	17.89	37,220
Teachers and Instructors, All Other	(6)	(3)	(3)	21,910
Curators	130	18.33	19.80	41,180
Museum Technicians and Conservators	(6)	8.57	10.24	21,300
Librarians	970	21.77	23.47	48,820
Library Technicians	740	14.42	16.37	34,050
Audio-Visual Collections Specialists	50	13.14	13.86	28,820
Instructional Coordinators	970	20.89	21.77	45,270
Teacher Assistants	5,560	(3)	(3)	18,140
Education, Training, and Library Workers, All Other	830	12.31	13.86	28,830
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	8,450	18.09	21.07	43,830
Art Directors	120	24.96	27.12	56,400
Fine Artists, Including Painters, Sculptors, and Illustrators	110	16.43	19.42	40,400
Multi-Media Artists and Animators	80	22.40	24.12	50,170

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill North Carolina, Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2004--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Commercial and Industrial Designers	(6)	\$25.35	\$28.01	\$58,250
Graphic Designers	940	18.22	19.31	40,160
Interior Designers	230	19.67	20.45	42,530
Merchandise Displayers and Window Trimmers	230	9.55	11.23	23,370
Producers and Directors	290	20.94	24.69	51,360
Coaches and Scouts	730	(3)	(3)	39,750
Choreographers	(6)	10.82	14.13	29,380
Musicians and Singers	(6)	10.80	13.61	(5)
Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers, All Other	60	12.34	12.14	(5)
Public Address System and Other Announcers	90	(6)	(6)	(6)
Broadcast News Analysts	80	28.03	38.29	79,640
Reporters and Correspondents	370	13.51	18.52	38,530
Public Relations Specialists	1,230	20.56	22.69	47,190
Editors	490	20.38	21.42	44,550
Technical Writers	480	25.86	26.85	55,840
Writers and Authors	230	21.01	24.77	51,520
Interpreters and Translators	80	16.43	15.80	32,860
Audio and Video Equipment Technicians	240	14.50	14.93	31,060
Broadcast Technicians	180	20.50	19.93	41,460
Photographers	440	16.07	31.86	66,260
Camera Operators, Television, Video, and Motion Picture	70	15.35	14.22	29,570
Film and Video Editors	60	19.44	20.33	42,280
Media and Communication Equipment Workers, All Other	40	16.44	20.04	41,680
Healthcare Practitioner and Technical Occupations	38,230	22.89	25.73	53,530
Dentists, General	700	(4)	83.74	174,180
Dietitians and Nutritionists	220	22.03	22.08	45,920
Optometrists	100	46.16	49.31	102,570
Pharmacists	1,040	40.63	39.56	82,280
Family and General Practitioners	660	57.85	53.94	112,200
Internists, General	240	(4)	74.27	154,480
Pediatricians, General	70	63.68	67.22	139,820
Psychiatrists	(6)	(4)	80.11	166,640
Surgeons	(6)	(4)	92.19	191,760
Physician Assistants	420	32.79	33.65	69,990
Registered Nurses	14,970	24.53	24.73	51,430
Audiologists	30	25.32	25.58	53,200
Occupational Therapists	380	26.30	27.19	56,560
Physical Therapists	750	28.84	28.84	59,980
Radiation Therapists	110	29.29	28.80	59,910
Recreational Therapists	60	15.57	15.73	32,720
Respiratory Therapists	470	21.64	21.92	45,590
Speech-Language Pathologists	430	24.06	25.16	52,330
Veterinarians	590	31.15	33.80	70,300
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists	1,400	21.20	21.36	44,430
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians	940	14.53	14.70	30,580
Dental Hygienists	1,090	29.81	29.37	61,090
Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians	330	20.20	19.36	40,260
Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	170	26.08	26.19	54,470
Nuclear Medicine Technologists	130	28.19	27.83	57,880
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	780	22.01	22.18	46,120
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	780	13.73	14.23	29,600
Dietetic Technicians	210	9.06	9.88	20,560
Pharmacy Technicians	1,190	11.09	11.16	23,200
Respiratory Therapy Technicians	(6)	14.87	15.45	32,130
Surgical Technologists	380	16.00	15.97	33,230
Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	(6)	11.65	11.53	23,990
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	2,510	17.35	17.28	35,950
Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	870	13.12	14.56	30,290
Opticians, Dispensing	200	17.39	15.46	32,160
Occupational Health and Safety Specialists	270	25.50	29.08	60,480
Occupational Health and Safety Technicians	50	17.81	18.09	37,630
Athletic Trainers	30	(3)	(3)	38,160
Healthcare Practitioner and Technical Workers, All Other	560	12.96	15.74	32,730
Healthcare Support Occupations	15,370	10.43	11.17	23,230
Home Health Aides	3,290	8.65	8.84	18,380
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	6,910	10.17	10.30	21,410
Psychiatric Aides	240	9.40	9.05	18,830
Occupational Therapist Assistants	100	19.30	19.21	39,950
Physical Therapist Assistants	220	19.37	19.26	40,060
Physical Therapist Aides	70	11.42	11.56	24,040
Massage Therapists	(6)	12.71	15.26	31,740

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill North Carolina, Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2004--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Dental Assistants	1,200	\$15.70	\$15.95	\$33,190
Medical Assistants	1,070	13.45	13.66	28,420
Medical Equipment Preparers	250	11.86	12.83	26,680
Medical Transcriptionists	340	15.10	15.29	31,800
Pharmacy Aides	(6)	8.34	8.57	17,830
Veterinary Assistants and Laboratory Animal Caretakers	380	9.67	10.08	20,970
Healthcare Support Workers, All Other	1,050	12.44	13.25	27,550
Protective Service Occupations	13,670	13.36	14.91	31,020
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Correctional Officers	100	19.30	19.55	40,650
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Police and Detectives	730	24.03	25.05	52,110
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Fire Fighting and Prevention Workers	450	25.63	25.15	52,310
First-Line Supervisors/Managers, Protective Service Workers, All Other	240	16.43	17.78	36,990
Fire Fighters	1,140	15.27	15.50	32,240
Fire Inspectors and Investigators	60	20.05	19.84	41,260
Correctional Officers and Jailers	1,600	12.88	13.40	27,880
Detectives and Criminal Investigators	440	23.39	23.93	49,770
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	2,680	17.51	18.31	38,080
Animal Control Workers	60	13.39	13.93	28,980
Security Guards	4,770	9.80	10.75	22,360
Crossing Guards	120	11.65	11.54	24,000
Lifeguards, Ski Patrol, and Other Recreational Protective Service Workers	700	7.39	7.87	16,380
Protective Service Workers, All Other	480	13.09	15.31	31,850
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	48,550	7.75	8.56	17,800
Chefs and Head Cooks	460	16.27	17.84	37,100
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	5,010	11.16	12.33	25,650
Cooks, Fast Food	2,090	7.66	7.71	16,040
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	1,300	9.39	9.77	20,330
Cooks, Restaurant	3,210	9.48	9.83	20,450
Cooks, Short Order	(6)	9.19	8.86	18,430
Food Preparation Workers	3,580	8.12	8.36	17,380
Bartenders	950	8.94	9.74	20,250
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	12,630	6.77	7.21	14,990
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	(6)	7.18	7.45	15,510
Waiters and Waitresses	10,230	6.79	8.07	16,780
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant	990	8.88	9.49	19,750
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	1,290	6.73	7.00	14,550
Dishwashers	2,060	7.68	7.77	16,150
Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	1,860	7.03	7.62	15,860
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	19,850	8.72	9.57	19,910
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers	990	13.35	14.44	30,040
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Landscaping, Lawn Service, and Groundskeeping Workers	720	15.60	17.36	36,110
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	7,920	8.22	8.59	17,870
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	5,150	7.76	7.84	16,310
Pest Control Workers	400	11.78	12.23	25,430
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	3,690	9.45	10.47	21,770
Grounds Maintenance Workers, All Other	40	9.21	10.37	21,570
Personal Care and Service Occupations	11,640	8.69	10.65	22,150
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Personal Service Workers	340	15.01	15.98	33,240
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	360	9.96	10.43	21,700
Motion Picture Projectionists	50	8.71	8.81	18,330
Amusement and Recreation Attendants	1,190	7.24	7.41	15,420
Funeral Attendants	210	10.11	11.12	23,140
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	1,380	9.24	10.52	21,880
Baggage Porters and Bellhops	210	10.08	11.39	23,690
Concierges	50	9.16	9.56	19,890
Child Care Workers	1,030	9.00	9.02	18,760
Personal and Home Care Aides	1,180	8.01	8.15	16,950
Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	1,180	16.78	15.10	31,410
Recreation Workers	2,840	8.44	9.66	20,090
Residential Advisors	100	12.17	11.85	24,650
Personal Care and Service Workers, All Other	180	10.36	10.27	21,370
Sales and Related Occupations	72,830	10.85	15.77	32,810
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	6,520	15.18	16.74	34,810
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Non-Retail Sales Workers	2,280	25.68	31.44	65,390
Cashiers	16,210	8.02	8.20	17,070
Counter and Rental Clerks	2,270	9.98	11.03	22,940

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill North Carolina, Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2004-Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Parts Salespersons	720	\$15.54	\$16.85	\$35,050
Retail Salespersons	22,430	8.79	10.29	21,400
Advertising Sales Agents	630	19.41	21.13	43,950
Insurance Sales Agents	2,010	20.89	25.29	52,600
Securities, Commodities, and Financial Services Sales Agents	1,030	33.01	42.13	87,640
Travel Agents	380	14.40	14.39	29,930
Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	1,650	22.07	24.13	50,190
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products	4,580	25.51	30.08	62,560
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	6,980	20.87	24.09	50,110
Demonstrators and Product Promoters	340	13.05	13.68	28,450
Real Estate Brokers	1,480	13.18	16.98	35,310
Real Estate Sales Agents	630	19.07	32.16	66,900
Sales Engineers	740	37.50	38.19	79,440
Telemarketers	1,050	10.02	11.17	23,230
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	(6)	18.52	20.51	42,670
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	114,550	13.31	14.15	29,430
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	6,660	19.20	20.86	43,390
Switchboard Operators, Including Answering Service	1,010	11.16	11.43	23,780
Telephone Operators	(6)	8.60	9.35	19,450
Bill and Account Collectors	1,910	13.68	14.53	30,220
Billing and Posting Clerks and Machine Operators	1,370	14.14	14.39	29,930
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	7,480	14.36	14.69	30,560
Payroll and Timekeeping Clerks	830	15.00	14.93	31,060
Procurement Clerks	210	15.70	15.88	33,030
Tellers	1,890	10.58	11.09	23,080
Brokerage Clerks	180	15.01	14.82	30,830
Correspondence Clerks	70	15.46	14.86	30,910
Court, Municipal, and License Clerks	(6)	9.61	10.23	21,280
Credit Authorizers, Checkers, and Clerks	240	11.05	12.42	25,830
Customer Service Representatives	10,480	14.25	15.15	31,510
Eligibility Interviewers, Government Programs	2,880	13.20	13.80	28,690
File Clerks	640	10.63	10.80	22,470
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	1,060	9.07	9.19	19,100
Interviewers, Except Eligibility and Loan	1,370	11.29	11.57	24,070
Library Assistants, Clerical	710	10.07	10.54	21,920
Loan Interviewers and Clerks	750	16.12	17.71	36,830
New Accounts Clerks	(6)	13.04	13.37	27,800
Order Clerks	1,570	12.62	13.36	27,780
Human Resources Assistants, Except Payroll and Timekeeping	760	14.75	15.49	32,230
Receptionists and Information Clerks	4,190	10.64	10.90	22,670
Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks	1,000	12.05	13.52	28,110
Information and Record Clerks, All Other	890	16.43	17.96	37,370
Couriers and Messengers	360	10.11	10.06	20,920
Police, Fire, and Ambulance Dispatchers	320	13.71	14.55	30,270
Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance	490	16.48	17.65	36,710
Postal Service Clerks	330	19.55	19.52	40,600
Postal Service Mail Carriers	1,610	20.50	20.22	42,060
Postal Service Mail Sorters, Processors, and Processing Machine Operators	790	18.80	17.76	36,950
Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	890	17.78	18.63	38,750
Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	4,410	10.88	11.53	23,970
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	8,080	9.56	9.87	20,520
Weighers, Measurers, Checkers, and Samplers, Recordkeeping	220	11.83	12.20	25,390
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	13,620	16.18	16.67	34,670
Legal Secretaries	920	19.27	18.96	39,440
Medical Secretaries	3,030	12.71	13.42	27,910
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	7,540	12.94	13.16	27,370
Computer Operators	1,500	15.66	16.21	33,710
Data Entry Keyers	1,370	12.24	12.40	25,800
Word Processors and Typists	510	13.07	13.59	28,280
Desktop Publishers	40	15.95	17.55	36,500
Insurance Claims and Policy Processing Clerks	1,170	14.95	15.77	32,800
Mail Clerks and Mail Machine Operators, Except Postal Service	610	10.46	10.83	22,520
Office Clerks, General	15,470	12.20	12.27	25,520
Office Machine Operators, Except Computer	350	9.51	10.78	22,420
Proofreaders and Copy Markers	40	15.57	15.63	32,510
Statistical Assistants	140	15.58	15.51	32,250
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	1,100	15.08	15.37	31,960

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill North Carolina, Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2004--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	(6)	\$ 9.46	\$11.47	\$23,860
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Workers	80	20.49	23.17	48,190
Graders and Sorters, Agricultural Products	70	15.40	16.47	34,270
Agricultural Equipment Operators	(6)	7.87	9.04	18,810
Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse	170	9.23	9.18	19,100
Farmworkers, Farm and Ranch Animals	(6)	7.69	8.16	16,980
Logging Equipment Operators	(6)	13.01	12.99	27,010
Construction and Extraction Occupations	29,200	13.49	14.51	30,180
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	3,690	20.37	21.38	44,480
Boilermakers	(6)	18.58	17.76	36,950
Brickmasons and Blockmasons	640	15.64	15.67	32,580
Carpenters	3,130	14.34	14.57	30,310
Carpet Installers	(6)	14.18	14.11	29,340
Floor Layers, Except Carpet, Wood, and Hard Tiles	(6)	17.09	17.23	35,830
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	(6)	15.09	15.44	32,120
Construction Laborers	4,840	9.91	10.41	21,660
Paving, Surfacing, and Tamping Equipment Operators	330	11.12	11.59	24,120
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	1,690	13.53	13.92	28,960
Drywall and Ceiling Tile Installers	390	11.86	12.05	25,070
Electricians	2,470	15.83	16.12	33,540
Glaziers	130	13.26	14.12	29,360
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	1,320	13.14	13.05	27,150
Pipelayers	370	10.22	10.55	21,940
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	2,000	14.70	14.97	31,140
Plasterers and Stucco Masons	(6)	13.11	13.55	28,190
Reinforcing Iron and Rebar Workers	60	11.50	12.10	25,160
Roofers	(6)	12.91	13.02	27,090
Sheet Metal Workers	(6)	13.33	14.23	29,590
Structural Iron and Steel Workers	130	13.59	13.07	27,190
Helpers—Brickmasons, Blockmasons, Stonemasons, and Tile and Marble Setters	210	10.74	10.82	22,510
Helpers—Carpenters	270	11.02	11.01	22,900
Helpers—Electricians	1,110	11.10	11.01	22,890
Helpers—Painters, Paperhangers, Plasterers, and Stucco Masons	150	9.56	9.57	19,910
Helpers—Pipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	310	10.70	11.25	23,400
Helpers—Roofers	(6)	9.77	9.83	20,440
Helpers, Construction Trades, All Other	(6)	10.33	10.63	22,110
Construction and Building Inspectors	620	21.14	23.41	48,700
Highway Maintenance Workers	160	12.18	12.54	26,090
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	100	13.79	14.47	30,090
Earth Drillers, Except Oil and Gas	(6)	16.23	16.30	33,910
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	25,230	16.21	17.60	36,620
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	2,840	22.89	26.35	54,800
Computer, Automated Teller, and Office Machine Repairers	970	15.87	17.09	35,540
Radio Mechanics	(6)	14.96	15.38	31,990
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers	(6)	16.26	18.28	38,020
Electric Motor, Power Tool, and Related Repairers	(6)	12.97	13.09	27,230
Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Commercial and Industrial Equipment	1,020	20.56	22.40	46,590
Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Powerhouse, Substation, and Relay	50	19.34	20.14	41,890
Electronic Equipment Installers and Repairers, Motor Vehicles	(6)	10.74	11.83	24,600
Electronic Home Entertainment Equipment Installers and Repairers	160	12.84	14.93	31,050
Security and Fire Alarm Systems Installers	(6)	14.36	15.07	31,340
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	260	20.51	20.64	42,920
Automotive Body and Related Repairers	440	20.84	23.14	48,140
Automotive Glass Installers and Repairers	(6)	14.58	14.59	30,350
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	3,390	15.88	16.92	35,200
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	860	16.28	16.49	34,290
Farm Equipment Mechanics	(6)	15.30	14.17	29,470
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	340	18.03	17.85	37,130
Motorboat Mechanics	(6)	13.50	13.98	29,080
Motorcycle Mechanics	(6)	13.02	15.96	33,200
Bicycle Repairers	50	10.50	10.48	21,800
Recreational Vehicle Service Technicians	(6)	17.50	17.25	35,880
Tire Repairers and Changers	(6)	9.57	9.58	19,920
Mechanical Door Repairers	70	13.36	13.22	27,510
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	1,590	18.44	18.13	37,710

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill North Carolina, Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2004--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	450	\$18.74	\$18.86	\$39,220
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	5,610	15.13	15.41	32,050
Maintenance Workers, Machinery	90	15.34	15.43	32,100
Millwrights	(6)	14.70	15.26	31,740
Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers	460	20.42	19.58	40,730
Telecommunications Line Installers and Repairers	390	16.82	16.84	35,020
Medical Equipment Repairers	80	14.29	15.74	32,730
Precision Instrument and Equipment Repairers, All Other	40	17.80	18.35	38,170
Coin, Vending, and Amusement Machine Servicers and Repairers	180	13.88	14.00	29,110
Locksmiths and Safe Repairers	70	15.53	15.29	31,810
Helpers--Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	690	11.03	11.24	23,370
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers, All Other	520	14.16	15.77	32,810
Production Occupations	41,070	12.07	13.35	27,770
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Production and Operating Workers	2,920	21.22	22.74	47,300
Coil Winders, Tapers, and Finishers	(6)	13.99	13.99	29,090
Electrical and Electronic Equipment Assemblers	1,670	12.33	13.14	27,340
Electromechanical Equipment Assemblers	250	15.58	16.17	33,630
Structural Metal Fabricators and Fitters	360	15.55	15.46	32,150
Team Assemblers	7,110	10.49	10.59	22,040
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	1,450	10.02	10.26	21,350
Bakers	530	11.60	11.75	24,450
Butchers and Meat Cutters	840	10.11	10.79	22,450
Food Batchmakers	270	8.05	8.21	17,070
Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic	270	12.60	13.53	28,140
Numerical Tool and Process Control Programmers	70	10.37	11.61	24,140
Extruding and Drawing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	(6)	12.92	13.30	27,660
Forging Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	60	11.29	11.61	24,140
Cutting, Punching, and Press Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	(6)	10.37	11.31	23,530
Grinding, Lapping, Polishing, and Buffing Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	150	12.92	13.24	27,550
Lathe and Turning Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	40	14.42	14.17	29,470
Milling and Planing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	60	8.25	9.86	20,510
Machinists	1,330	14.80	15.39	32,020
Molding, Coremaking, and Casting Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	390	10.49	11.40	23,710
Multiple Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	180	13.38	13.59	28,280
Tool and Die Makers	130	19.75	19.71	41,010
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	(6)	16.11	16.11	33,500
Welding, Soldering, and Brazing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	(6)	13.95	14.24	29,620
Tool Grinders, Filers, and Sharpeners	30	12.47	13.13	27,310
Bindery Workers	340	10.77	11.60	24,130
Job Printers	130	12.80	13.84	28,790
Prepress Technicians and Workers	400	14.21	15.03	31,250
Printing Machine Operators	880	15.68	16.11	33,500
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	1,070	8.66	9.15	19,040
Pressers, Textile, Garment, and Related Materials	270	9.85	9.81	20,400
Sewing Machine Operators	670	7.98	8.28	17,220
Tailors, Dressmakers, and Custom Sewers	60	10.57	11.22	23,340
Textile Cutting Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	80	9.71	9.72	20,220
Upholsterers	(6)	17.29	17.28	35,940
Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Workers, All Other	210	15.73	14.83	30,850
Cabinetmakers and Bench Carpenters	450	10.75	10.96	22,810
Furniture Finishers	90	10.36	11.03	22,930
Sawing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Wood	120	12.14	12.42	25,830
Woodworking Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Except Sawing	190	9.00	10.06	20,920
Stationary Engineers and Boiler Operators	140	17.62	19.07	39,670
Water and Liquid Waste Treatment Plant and System Operators	300	16.20	16.37	34,040
Chemical Plant and System Operators	(6)	18.22	18.73	38,960
Petroleum Pump System Operators, Refinery Operators, and Gaugers	(6)	21.23	21.27	44,250
Separating, Filtering, Clarifying, Precipitating, and Still Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	860	18.34	18.09	37,630
Crushing, Grinding, and Polishing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	40	14.11	13.55	28,190
Grinding and Polishing Workers, Hand	80	10.82	11.55	24,020
Mixing and Blending Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	170	12.96	12.99	27,020

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill North Carolina, Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2004--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Cutters and Trimmers, Hand	60	\$11.68	\$11.51	\$23,950
Cutting and Slicing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	170	15.50	15.16	31,540
Extruding, Forming, Pressing, and Compacting Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	780	13.88	14.48	30,110
Furnace, Kiln, Oven, Drier, and Kettle Operators and Tenders	70	14.57	13.79	28,670
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	2,230	14.11	16.24	33,790
Dental Laboratory Technicians	50	19.63	20.41	42,440
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	1,800	11.83	11.83	24,600
Coating, Painting, and Spraying Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	270	12.23	12.61	26,240
Painters, Transportation Equipment	90	17.20	20.58	42,810
Painting, Coating, and Decorating Workers	40	11.58	11.44	23,790
Cementing and Gluing Machine Operators and Tenders	80	16.24	15.60	32,440
Molders, Shapers, and Casters, Except Metal and Plastic	60	12.11	13.74	28,580
Paper Goods Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	330	15.46	15.35	31,930
Helpers--Production Workers	1,080	10.20	10.19	21,190
Production Workers, All Other	320	12.22	13.22	27,490
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	34,580	11.24	12.41	25,820
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand	1,170	17.69	19.06	39,650
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Transportation and Material-Moving Machine and Vehicle Operators	1,160	19.72	21.26	44,220
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	(6)	(3)	(3)	114,530
Commercial Pilots	110	(3)	(3)	62,210
Ambulance Drivers and Attendants, Except Emergency Medical Technicians	60	9.87	10.12	21,060
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	700	10.98	11.29	23,490
Bus Drivers, School	1,260	10.71	10.90	22,680
Driver/Sales Workers	3,770	6.73	8.86	18,430
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	4,630	15.38	15.83	32,920
Truck Drivers, Light Or Delivery Services	4,770	12.05	12.97	26,970
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs	650	9.16	9.16	19,060
Motor Vehicle Operators, All Other	290	11.89	11.93	24,820
Parking Lot Attendants	560	8.61	9.09	18,900
Service Station Attendants	450	7.58	7.84	16,310
Transportation Workers, All Other	40	11.48	11.98	24,910
Conveyor Operators and Tenders	70	12.67	13.38	27,830
Crane and Tower Operators	140	19.34	18.83	39,160
Excavating and Loading Machine and Dragline Operators	260	14.23	14.19	29,520
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	2,170	11.87	12.09	25,150
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	900	8.24	8.54	17,760
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	8,230	10.23	10.37	21,560
Machine Feeders and Offbearers	240	10.08	10.28	21,380
Packers and Packagers, Hand	2,040	8.77	9.11	18,960
Refuse and Recyclable Material Collectors	360	10.96	11.28	23,460
Material Moving Workers, All Other	70	11.13	13.77	28,640

(1) Estimates for detailed occupations do not sum to the totals because the totals include occupations not shown separately. Estimates do not include self-employed workers.

(2) Annual wages have been calculated by multiplying the hourly mean wage by a "year-round, full-time" hours figure of 2,080 hours; for those occupations where there is not an hourly mean wage published, the annual wage has been directly calculated from the reported survey data.

(3) Hourly wage rates for occupations where workers typically work fewer than 2,080 hours per year are not available.

(4) This wage is equal to or greater than \$70.00 per hour or \$145,600 per year.

(5) There is wide variation in the number of hours worked by those employed as actors, dancers, musicians, and singers. Many jobs are for a duration of 1 day or 1 week and it is extremely rare for a performer to have guaranteed employment for a period that exceeds 3 to 6 months.

(6) Estimates not released.